CHELISHCHEV, B.A., inzh.

Pneumatic piston servomechanism. Mekh. i avtom. proizv. 17 no.12:26-28 D'63. (MIRA 17:2)

CHELISHCHEV, B.A., inzh.

Tracing pneumatic hydraulic drive. Mekh. i avtom. proizv. 19 no.9:15-16 S '65. (MIRA 18:9)

L 14445-66 EWT(d)/EWP(h)/EWP(1)

ACC NR: AP6002966 SOURCE CODE: UR/0286/65/000/024/0134/0135

INVENTOR: Chelishchev, B. A.; Shramko, V. D.; Kokorev, V. I.

ORG: none

TITLE: A manipulator for holding and transferring workpieces. Class 49, No. 177256 [announced by the Experimental Scientific Research Institute for Construction of Stamping and Forging Machines (Eksperimental'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut kuznechno-pressovogo mashinostroyeniya)]

SOURCE: Byulleten' izobreteniy i tovarnykh znakov, no. 24, 1965, 134-135

TOPIC TAGS: material handling, remote handling equipment, pneumatic servomechanism

ABSTRACT: This Author's Certificate introduces a manipulator for holding and transferring workpieces. The device contains a stand made in the form of a column which is connected to the tong assembly through a system of hinged levers, e.g. by vacuum suction devices equipped with a pneumohydraulic servodrive and a pneumatic programmed remote control system. The manipulator is designed for picking up and transferring workpieces to any point within its servicing radius and orienting them in the proper

Card 1/3 UDC: 621.86.062

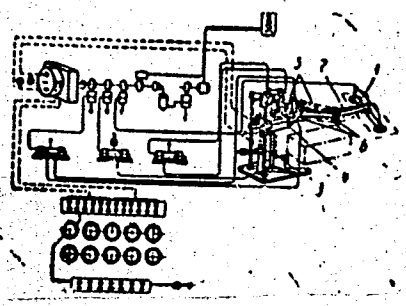
L 14445-66
ACC NR: AP6002966

position. The tong assembly is connected by levers to a transverse member mounted in the column so that it can be moved in the vertical direction. The lever system is equipped with a chain drive with sprockets mounted on the hinged axles in the system. These sprockets may be used for individual control of each lever and for orienting the tong assembly in the proper position.

SUB CODE: 13/ SUBM DATE: 27Dec63

Card 2/3

L 14445-66
ACC NR: AP6002966



1 - tong assembly; 2 - levers; 3 - column; 4 - transverse member; 5 - chain drive; 6 - sprocket.

QC

Card 3/3

CHELISHCHEV, N.F.

Geological position, morphology and composition of gabbro pegmatites of the Monchegorsk pluton. Krat. soob. IMGRE no.1:136-138 '60. (MIRA 17:3)

CHELISHCHEV, N.F.

Two genetic pegmatite groups in the Monchegorsk pluton. Trudy IMGRE no.8:249-263 '62. (MIRA 16:1)
(Murmansk Province--Pegmatites)

CHELISHCHEV, N.F.

Pegmatoid and veined hydrothermal formations in the Pervoural'sk titanomagnetite deposit. Trudy IMGRE no.16: 180-188 '63. (MIRA 16:8)

CHELISHCHEV, N.F.

Interrelation of pegmatites and niccolite mineralization in the Nittis-Kumuzh'ya-Travyanaya massif of the Kola Peninsula. Trudy IMGRE no.16:189-195 '63. (MIRA 16:8)

CHELISHCHEV, N.F.; KUZNETSOV, V.A.; DIKOV, Yu.P.

Experimental studies of the crystallization process of silicate melts corresponding to the composition of basic rocks. Dokl. AN SSSR 152 no.3:709-712 S '63. (MIRA 16:12)

1. Institut mineralogii, geokhimii i kristallokhimii redkikh elementov Ministerstva geologii i okhrany nedr SSSR. Predstavleno akademikom D.S.Korzhinskim.

CHELISHCHEV, N.F.

Crystallization of basaltic melt in a dry system and under the pressure of water vapor. Dokl. AN SSSR 161 no.6:1419-1421 Ap '65. (MIRA 18:5)

1. Institut mineralogii, geokhimii i kristallokhimii redkikh elementov. Submitted December 21, 1964.

CHELISHCHEV, N.F.

Diffusion effect caused by pressure gradient. Dokl. AN SSSR 163 no.2: 479-482 Jl '65. (MIRA 18:7)

1. Institut mineralogii geokhimii i kristallokhimii redkikh elementov. Submitted March 30, 1965.

KISEL'GOF, M.L., kand. tekhn. nauk; CHELISHCHEV, N.V., inzh.; LIFSHITS, E.V., inzh.

Study of the crushability of fuels in hammer mills. Teploenergetika 12 no.7:35-41 Jl '65. (MIRA 18:7)

1. Vsesoyuznyy teplotekhnicheskiy institut.

CHELISHVILI, M. L.

CHELISHVILI, M. L. - "Magnetic Field of Models of Geological Structures." Sub 28 May 52, Geophysics Inst, Acad Sci USSR. (Dissertation for the Degree of Candidate in Physicomathematical Sciences).

SO: Vechernaya Moskva January-December 1952

CHELISHVILI, M. L.

USSR/Geophysics- Dissertations Jan/ Feb 53

" Four Candidates' Dissertations, Defended at Sessions of the Scientific Council of the Geophysics Institute, Academy of S ciences, USSR, in 1952"

"Iz Ak Nauk SSSR, Ser Geofiz" No 1, p 96

N. A. Vvedenskaya defended " Investigation of Deep Earthquakes in Central Asia" before Dr Phys-Math Sci V. F. Bonchkovskiy, and Cand Phys-Math Sci Ye. A. Koridalin on 11 Jun 52. K. K. Zapol'skiy defended "Apparatus and Procedure for Studying Physical Peculiarities of S eismic W aves in Real Mediums" before Dr Phys-Math Sci Ye. F. Savarenskiy, Cand Phys-Math S ci A. M. Epinat'yeva and Cand Phys-Math Sci Ye. V. Karus on 18 Jun 52. B. N. Ivakin defended "Modeling of Micro- and Macrostructure of Waves in Non-homogeneous Media", before Dr Phys-Math Sci V. F. B onchkovskiy, and Cand Phys-Math Sci V. I. Keylis-Borok on 31 Dec 52. M. L. Chelishvili defended "Magnetic Field of Models of Geological S tructures" before Dr. Phys-Math Sci A. G. Kalashnikov , a nd Cand Phys-Math Sci G. N. Petrova on 28 May 52.

PA 241T41

CHELISHVILI, M.L.

Laboratory apparatus for studying magnetic fields, and the solution of some problems in exploratory magnetometry by means of magnetic models. Trudy Inst.geofiz.AN Gruz.SSR 14:37-59 '55. (MLRA 9:9)

1.Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy gidrometeorologicheskiy institut, Tbilisi.
(Magnetism, Terrestrial--Electromechanical analogies)

CHELISHVILI, M. L.

37-11-1/18

AUTHOR: Chelishvili, M. L.

TITLE: Magnetic Field of Some Models of Geological Structures (Magnitnoye pole nekotorykh modeley geologicheskikh struktur)

PERIODICAL: Trudy Nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta zemnogo magnetizma, 1957, Nr 11(21), pp. 3-32 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The article discusses methods of investigating anomalous magnetic fields calculated for various geometric models, the construction of a new field-meter (polemer), and some problems of practical application. The following authors are referred to: Kazanskiy, A.P., Zamorev, A.A., Gamburtsev, G.A., Zaborovskiy, A.I., Kalashnikov, A.G., Fonton, S.S., Dolginov, S.Sh., Ozerskaya, M.L., Andreyev, B.A., Sluchanovskiy, A.S., Bakhurin, I.M., Roze, T.N., Malkin, N.R., Pudovkin, I.M., Popov, A.I., Petrova, G.N., Grabovskiy, M.A., Spiridovich, N.I., Logachev, A.A., Vonsovskiy, S.V., Akulov, N.S., Arkhangel'skiy, A. D. There are 15 figures, 9 tables, and 33 references, of which 28 are USSR, 1 German and 4 English.

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

Card 1/1

CHELISHVILI, M.L.

Anomalies of the vertical component of the magnetic field intensity in Transcaucasia. Trudy Inst.geofiz.AN Gruz.SSR 17: 81-92 '58. (MIRA 13:4)

1. Institut geofiziki AN GruzSSR, Tbilisi.
(Transcaucasia--Magnetic anomalies)

CHELISHVILI, M.L.; BOCHORISHVILI, N.Z.; PACHUASHVILI, R.I.

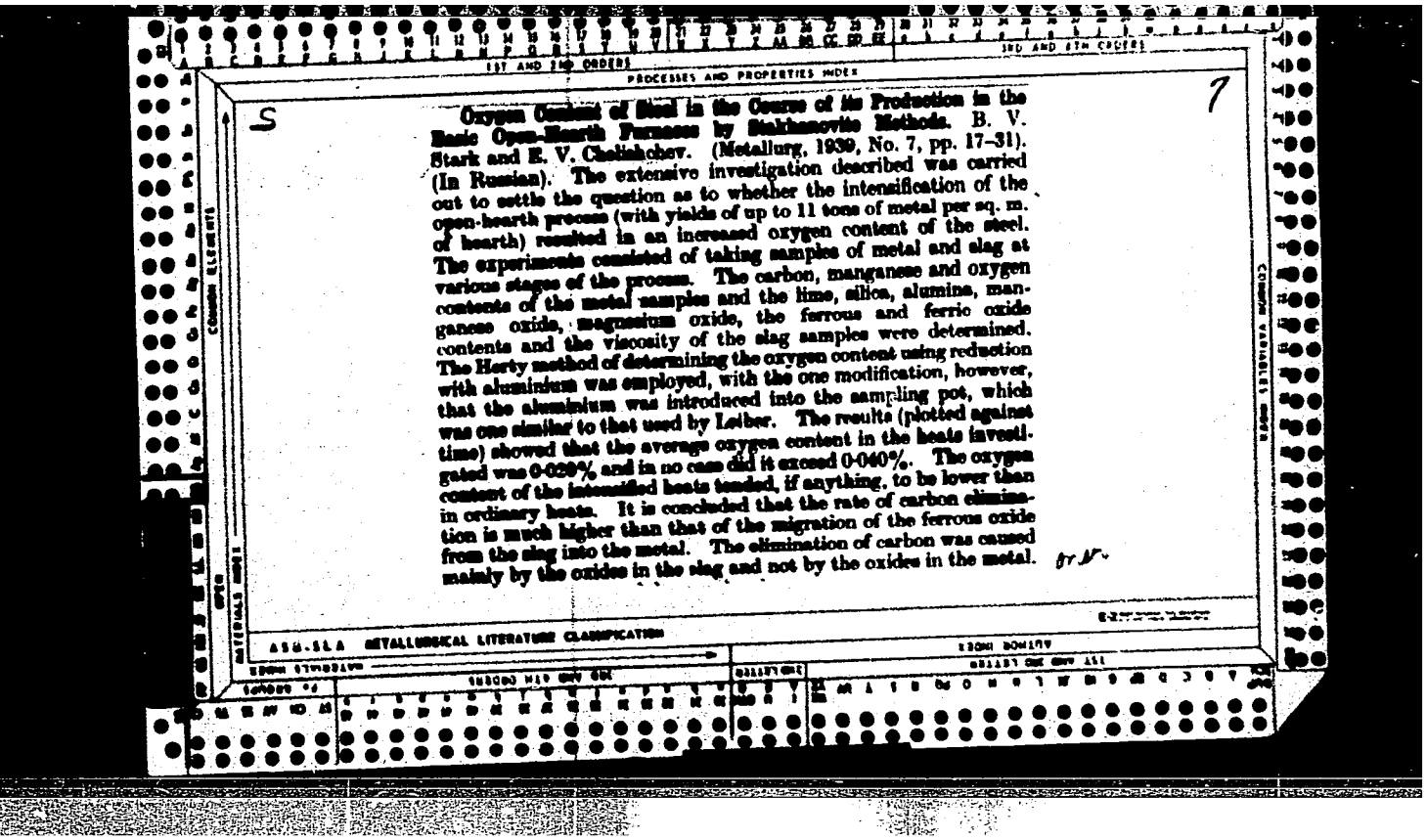
Magnetic properties of the manganese ores of the Chiatura deposit. Soob. AN Gruz. SSR 35 no.3:549-552 S '64.

(MIRA 17:11)

1. Institut geofiziki AN GruzSSR. Predstavleno chlenom-korrespondentom AN GruzSSR M.M. Mirianashvili.

CHELISHVILI, M.L.; BOCHORISHVILI, N.Z.; PACHUASHVILI, R.I.

Magnetic field of the manganese deposits of the Mgvimevi upland.
Trudy Inst. geofiz.AN Gruz. SSR 22:6-12 '64.
(MIRA 18:12)



1ST AND 2ND ORDERS

PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

3RD AND 4TH ORDERS

S

7

Oxygen Content of Steel in the Course of its Production in the Basic Open-Hearth Furnaces by Stakhanovite Methods. B. V. Stark and E. V. Chelishchev. (Metallurg, 1939, No. 7, pp. 17–31). (In Russian). The extensive investigation described was carried out to settle the question as to whether the intensification of the open-hearth process (with yields of up to 11 tons of metal per sq. m. of hearth) resulted in an increased oxygen content of the steel. The experiments consisted of taking samples of metal and slag at various stages of the process. The carbon, manganese and oxygen contents of the metal samples and the lime, silica, alumina, manganese oxide, magnesium oxide, the ferrous and ferric oxide contents and the viscosity of the slag samples were determined. The Herty method of determining the oxygen content using reduction with aluminium was employed, with the one modification, however, that the aluminium was introduced into the sampling pot, which was one similar to that used by Leiber. The results (plotted against time) showed that the average oxygen content in the heats investigated was 0·029% and in no case did it exceed 0·040%. The oxygen content of the intensified heats tended, if anything, to be lower than in ordinary heats. It is concluded that the rate of carbon elimination is much higher than that of the migration of the ferrous oxide from the slag into the metal. The elimination of carbon was caused mainly by the oxides in the slag and not by the oxides in the metal.

A.S.M. METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

NSA

Engineering

3375

ON THE ASSOCIATION OF A GENERALIZED INTEGRAL EQUATION WITH THE HYDRODYNAMIC THEORY OF HEAT EXCHANGE AND ON ITS APPLICATION TO CALCULATION OF HEAT EXCHANGE IN BOUNDARY-CONDITION PROBLEMS [IN FLUID FLOW]. B. V. Stark, E. V. Chalighchev, and E. A. Kasachkov. Invest. Akad. Nauk S.S.S.R. Otdel. Tekh. Nauk, 1953-8(1951) Nov. (In Russian)

CHELISHCHEV, YE. V.

USSR/Metals - Iron, Diffusion Nov 51

"Diffusion of Elements in Molten Iron," B. V. Stark, Corr Mem, Acad Sci USSR Ye. V. Chelishchev, Ye. A. Kazachkov

"Iz Ak Nauk SSSR, Otdel Tekh Nauk" No 11, pp 1669-1695

Expts demonstrated possibility of expt1 detn of diffusion coeffs of various elements in liquid steel, iron and alloys. Application of special ceramic device eliminated convective mixing of liquid metal--phys phenomenon which usually

197T100

USSR/Metals - Iron, Diffusion (Contd) Nov 51

complicates investigation of diffusion processes. This factor makes results obtained much nearer to actual values.

197T100

BCS

Refractories

1366. The production of magnesite crucibles for the melting of metal in Tammann furnaces. —E. B. CHELISHCHEV and E. A. KAZACHKOV (*Ogneupory*, 16, 472, 1951). To avoid excessive accumulation of C in metal melted in Tammann furnaces which this usually requires that the metal be kept in the crucible for 1-1·5 hr., magnesite crucibles of a special shape are used. These crucibles are made of powder obtained by crushing magnesite bricks, and can withstand 5–7 melts. The manufacturing process is described in detail. (5 figs.)

CHELISHCHEV, E. V.; VISHKAREV, A. F. (Engr.): ZHUKHOVITSKIY, A. A. (Prof., Dr. Chem. Sci.)

"Exchange and Distribution of Iron Between the Slag and Metal Phases in a Steel Smelting Process," in book The Application of Radioisotopes in Metallurgy, Symposium XXXIV; Moscow; State Publishing House for Literature on Ferrous and Nonferrous Metallurgy, 1955.

E. V. CHELISHCHEV: A. F. VISHKAREV, Engr.; Prof. A. A. ZHUKHOVITSKIY, Dr. Chem. Sci., Scientific Consultant/Chair of Theoretical Metallurgy, Moscow Inst. Steel im I. V. Stalin.

CHELISHCHEV, Ye.V., dotsent, kandidat tekhicheskikh nauk; VISHKAREV, A.F., inzhener.

Exchange and distribution of iron between the slag and metallic phase in the steel smelting process. Sber. Inst.stali 34:128-145 '55.(MLRA 9:7)

1.Kafedra teorii metallurgicheskikh protsessov.
(Iron--Isotopes) (Steel--Metallurgy)

SOV/137-58-7-14455

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, 1958, Nr 7, p 74 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Chelishchev, Ye.V.

TITLE: Technological Peculiarities of Oxygen Smelting of Steel in a Recirculation Furnace (Osobennosti tekhnologii vyplavki stali v kislorodnoy retsirkulyatsionnoy pechi)

PERIODICAL: V sb.: Primeneniye kisloroda v metallurgii. Moscow, Metallurgizdat, 1957, pp 231-243

ABSTRACT: Under normal conditions of melting, the rate of burning of C in a recirculation furnace amounts to 2-3% per hour. In isolated instances this reaction occurs violently and produces a so-called "bump"; in this case the rate of burning of C may attain a value of 30-60% per hour. This type of furnace is recommended for smelting of various types of soft metal, in particular high-purity Fe. Normally, the primary slags contain 18.0-25% FeO and 7.0-11.0% Fe_2O_3. Toward the end of the working period, the content of the FeO and Fe_2O_3 in the slag attain values of 19.0-35% and 10.0-19.0%, respectively. In most instances the rate of burning of C amounts to 1.2-2.5% per hour; in individual cases it may attain a value of 3.00-3.24 or

Card 1/2

SOV/137-58-7-14455

Technological Peculiarities of Oxygen Smelting of Steel (cont.)

even 4.62% per hour. The rate of burning of C does not diminish even at small C concentrations in the bath of the furnace. Compared with open-hearth steel, the steel prepared by the method described contains less oxygen. This is explained by the counter-current which is created by the violent burning of C. If "bumps" occur, the violent combustion of C is followed by a sharp decrease in C content. Simultaneously, the O content in the metal falls below the normal value which corresponds to a given C content. The abundance of beads in the slag of O_2 smelting contributes to the combustion of impurities and favors the transfer of atmospheric oxygen into the hearth. Compared with the average C content of the beads, the C content of the hearth is more than twice as great. Assuming the mean diameter of the beads to be 1 mm, the calculated area of the slag-bead metal interface is 855 mm^2/t, or 1070 times greater than the specific surface of the slag-to-bath metal interface.

S.L.

1. Steel--Production 2. Furnaces--Performance 3. Oxygen--Metallurgical effects

Card 2/2

AUTHOR: Chelishchev, Ye.V., Candidate of Technical Sciences, Docent

67-58-3-2/18

TITLE: The Oxidation of Carbon and the Stirring of Metal in Oxygen Steel-Casting Furnaces (Okisleniye ugleroda i peremeshivaniye metalla v kislorodnoy staleplavil'noy pechi)

PERIODICAL: Kislorod, 1958, [illegible] Nr 3, pp. 11-18 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: In the introduction it is said that in scientific publications data concerning this subject are contradictory (Ref 1-5), which fact is explained by the author by the difficulty of determining the composition of the casting in its various depths. In co-operation with engineer O.D.Zorin the author developed an apparatus (certificate Nr 106258) with the aid of which it is possible to take samples of steel castings in 3 different heights. The apparatus is described on the basis of a schematic drawing. Further, the casting furnace developed by M.A.Glinkov is mentioned as being especially well suited for research work. It has a double feed for fuel and for air. The fuel products pass along a loop-shaped path and leave the heating chamber in two directions. Feeding the oxidation substance to the metal is in this case carried

Card 1/3

out through the slags and depends on oxygen current intensity: $q_O = K_O (O_{atm} - O_{met})$, where K_O denotes the normal velocity of oxygen supply, O_{atm} - oxygen concentration in the air chamber of the furnace, and O_{met} - on the metal surface. Table 1 shows the results obtained by means of 3 samples taken from an upper, middle, and lower layer of the steel castings with respect to the carbon- and oxygen content in three different sections of cast iron. Table 2 contains the results obtained by means of samples taken, while the metal was boiling, from 8 different parts of the cast steel. These cases are dealt with separately and processes are explained on the basis of schematic drawings. In conclusion the following is said: 1.) The process of the oxidation of carbon takes place within the range of diffusion and is limited by the feeding of oxygen through the slags in its range of reaction. 2.)In liquid metal a considerable disparity of compositions according to different depths was found to exist. 3.) The greatest reaction of carbon oxidation was found to occur on the boundary between slags and metal. By stirring this boundary can be transferred to deeper layers of casting. 4.) As a consequence of reaction the carbon content increases in the course of the

process in the direction from top to bottom (in the trough); the opposite is the case with the oxygen content. 5.) Stirring causes this rule to be disturbed. 6.) In an open-hearth furnace trough of 10 t vol. uniformity of composition by stirring can be attained within 3 minutes. 7.) Stirring accelerates the heating of the cast steel as well as oxidation of carbon. 8.) The above statements confirm the necessity of stirring in all types of casting furnaces. There are 11 figures, 2 tables, and 7 references, 5 of which are Soviet.

1. Carbon--Oxidation 2. Steel--Production 3. Furnaces--Performance

CHELISHCHEV, Ye.V., kand.tekhn.nauk, dots.

Distribution of iron oxides in the slag layer of the bath of a 500-ton open-hearth furnace. Izv.vys.ucheb.zav.; chern.met. 2 no.6:23-30 Je '59. (MIRA 13:1)

1. Moskovskiy institut stali, Rekomendovano kafedroy teorii metallurgicheskikh protsessov Moskovskogo instituta stali.
(Open-hearth process)

CHELISHCHEV, E.V.; SABIEV, M.P.; ARROSIMOV, E.V.; GRIGORYEV, V.P.;
SUKHOTIN, B.N.; FEDOROV, L.S.

Issledovanie sostava metalla na otdelynykh gorizontakh po vysote vanny 500-tonnoy martenovskoy pechi.

report submitted for the 5th Physical Chemical Conference on Steel Production.

MOSCOW 30 JUN 1959

CHELISHCHEV, Ye.V.

Issledovanie sostoyaniya i sostava rasplavov v prigranichnoy zone shlakovoy i metallicheskoy faz pri rafinirovanii metalla v martenovskoy pechi.

report submitted for the 5th Physical Chemical Conference on Steel Production.

MOSCOW 30 JUN 1958

CHELISHCHEV, Ye V

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION SOV/5411

Konferentsiya po fiziko-khimicheskim osnovam proizvodstva stali. 5th, Moscow, 1959.

Fiziko-khimicheskiye osnovy proizvodstva stali; trudy konferentsii (Physicochemical Bases of Steel Making; Transactions of the Fifth Conference on the Physicochemical Bases of Steelmaking) Moscow, Metallurgizdat, 1961. 512 p. Errata slip inserted. 3,700 copies printed.

Sponsoring Agency: Akademiya nauk SSSR. Institut metallurgii imeni A. A. Baykova.

Responsible Ed.: A. M. Samarin, Corresponding Member, Academy of Sciences USSR; Ed. of Publishing House: Ya. D. Rozentsveyg. Tech. Ed.: V. V. Mikhaylova.

Card 1/16

PURPOSE: This collection of articles is intended for engineers and technicians of metallurgical and machine-building plants, senior students of schools of higher education, staff members of design bureaus and planning institutes, and scientific research workers.

COVERAGE: The collection contains reports presented at the fifth annual convention devoted to the review of the physicochemical bases of the steelmaking process. These reports deal with problems of the mechanism and kinetics of reactions taking place in the molten metal in steelmaking furnaces. The following are also discussed: problems involved in the production of alloyed steel, the structure of the ingot, the mechanism of solidification, and the converter steelmaking process. The articles contain conclusions drawn from the results of experimental studies, and are accompanied by references of which most are Soviet.

TABLE OF CONTENTS:

S/148/61/000/003/002/015
A161/A133

AUTHORS: Chelishchev, Ye. V., Turkenich, D. I., Zhetvin, N. P., Tunkov, V. P.

TITLE: Investigating the metal composition on different levels of the open-hearth furnace bath

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya vysshikh uchebnykh zavedeniy. Chernaya metallurgiya, no. 3, 1961, 31 - 36

TEXT: Two different views exist on the position of the decarbonizing reaction zone in the open-hearth furnace bath - according to the first this reaction takes place on the bottom according to the second on the metal-slag boundary. Large sampling devices always mixed the metal and caused different conclusions. The article presents information on an investigation carried out at the "Serp i molot" Plant with the aid of a new sampling device with a swiveling box and three 1-inch diameter pipes of different length, each pipe fitted with a metal shell on the end containing quartz metal receivers. A ball was blown on the receivers intake end and provided with a 1 mm diameter input hole that was plugged with aluminum. The aluminum melted after submersion and deoxidized metal filled the receiver. A spiral of aluminum wire in the receiver completed the deoxidation.

Card 1/3

S/148/61/000/003/002/015
Investigating the metal composition on different levels...A161/A133

Distances between the sampled metal levels were determined by the difference in length of the pipes. The carbon and oxygen contents indicated that the reaction takes place mainly in the transition layer between slag and metal spreading with the progress of carbon oxidation. The formation of the transition layer was verified on a model, and it was established that all the slag was absorbed by the metal at slag-to-metal layer depth ratio of 1:5 and a rimming intensity in the range of 0.3 and 0.6% C/h. The slag layer turned into a metal emulsion, and pure slag separated on the surface with an increasing slag quantity, or at a reduced carbon-burning rate. The slag layer in the investigated 50-ton furnace constituted 0.25 of the metal bath depth, which ensured a good intermixing of the metallic phase. Conclusions: 1) A definite regularity exists in the distribution of carbon and oxygen over the metal bath depth. The carbon content in the upper levels (particularly on the boundary with slag) is lower than in the deeper levels. Oxygen is distributed in an inverse way, and this proves that the decarbonizing reaction goes on at the metal-slag boundary. 2) The maximum carbon concentration drop between the top and bottom of the 50-ton bath was 0.1%. In most of the cases the difference was lower, particularly at a low carbon content in the metal. Highest deviation of the carbon content from the mean in the metal volume was in the thin sub-slag layer. Sampling from this layer may cause differences in carbon determinations in the furnace and in teeming. 3) The intermixing

Card 2/3

of metal during the melting of low-carbon steel changes this sub-slag layer and may speed up decarbonization and reduce the carbn content. There are 5 figures and 1 Soviet-bloc reference.

ASSOCIATION: Moskovskiy institut stali i metallurgicheskiy zavod "Serp i molot" (Moscow Steel Institute and "Serp i molot" metallurgical plant)

SUBMITTED: July 5, 1960

Card 3/3

SEVRYUKOV, Nikolay Nikolayevich, prof., doktor tekhn. nauk; KUZ'MIN, Boris Aleksandrovich, dots., kand. tekhn. nauk; CHELISHCHEV, Yevgeniy Vasil'yevich, dots., kand. tekhn. nauk; GUDIMA, N.V., red.; KAMAYEVA, O.M., red. izd-va; MIKHAYLOVA, V.V., tekhn. red.

[General metallurgy] Obshchaia metallurgiia. 2. izd., perer. i dop. Moskva, Gos.nauchno-tekhn.izd-vo lit-ry po chernoi i tsvetnoi metallurgii, 1962. 583 p. (MIRA 15:2)
(Metallurgy)

CHELISHCHEV, Ye.V.

Determining the zone of preferential oxidation of carbon in a molten bath. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; chern. met. 5 no.5:51-55 '62. (MIRA 15:6)

1. Moskovskiy institut stali.
(Open-hearth process)
(Steel--Oxygen content)

S/137/61/000/011/018/123
A060/A101

AUTHORS: Chelishchev, Ye.B., Sabiyev, M.P., Abrosimov, Ye.V., Grigor'yev, V.P., Fedorov, L.F., Sukhotin, B.N.

TITLE: Metal composition at various levels of the vat of a 500-ton open-hearth furnace, and the decarbonizing of steel

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal. Metallurgiya, no. 11, 1961, 27-28, abstract 11V183 (V sb. "Fiz-khim. osnovy proiz-va stali", Moscow, Metallurgizdat, 1961, 5 - 11)

TEXT: In order to determine the degree of stirring and homogeneity of metal composition at various points of the vat of a 500-ton open-hearth furnace, and also to determine the possibility of a further increase of the vat dimensions, a series of metal samples was taken from 11 heats. The samples were taken with the aid of a welded box-rod affixed to the pan of a charging machine. Three chamotte molds were mounted in the box, each containing quartz crucibles with Al wire. The C content varied between the limits of 0.1 and 1.0%; O content - 0.005 to 0.03%. The altitude variation in carbon content is of no practical significance. The altitude-variation of O content is very noticeable. In the ma-

Card 1/ 2

Metal composition ...

jority of cases the O content at the upper levels of the vat is higher than that at the lower levels. In some cases at the upper levels of the vat the oxygen content is greater by a factor of 1.5 - 2.5 than at the lower ones. The authors consider that the experimental material obtained supports the viewpoint according to which the decarbonizing reaction takes place primarily at the upper levels of the metal at the metal-slag separation boundary. Samples of metal taken along the length of the 500-ton open-hearth furnace (10 heats) and of a 250-ton furnace (one heat) have shown that in the majority of cases the metal composition at any given level is practically homogeneous along the length of the vat. In individual cases sharp drops in the concentration of various elements were observed, connected with the additions of ore, Fe-Mn and other substances. In all the cases after the admixture was assimilated, the inhomogeneity of the vat content was liquidated. The distribution of the elements along the length of the 500-ton open-hearth furnace does not differ in principle from that of the 250-ton open-hearth furnace. The authors consider that a further increase in furnace capacity is possible by increasing the length and width of the vat.

V. Kudrin

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

Card 2/2

POLAND

CHELKOWSKA, Halina, First Pediatric Clinic (I Klinika Pediatryczna), PomAM [Pomorska Akademia Medyczna, Pomeranian Medical Academy] in Szczecin (Director: Prof. Dr. med. J. STARKIEWICZOWA)

"Marfan Syndrome in an Infant. Case Report."

Warsaw, Polski Tygodnik Lekarski, Vol 18, No 24, 10 Jun 63, pp 863-865

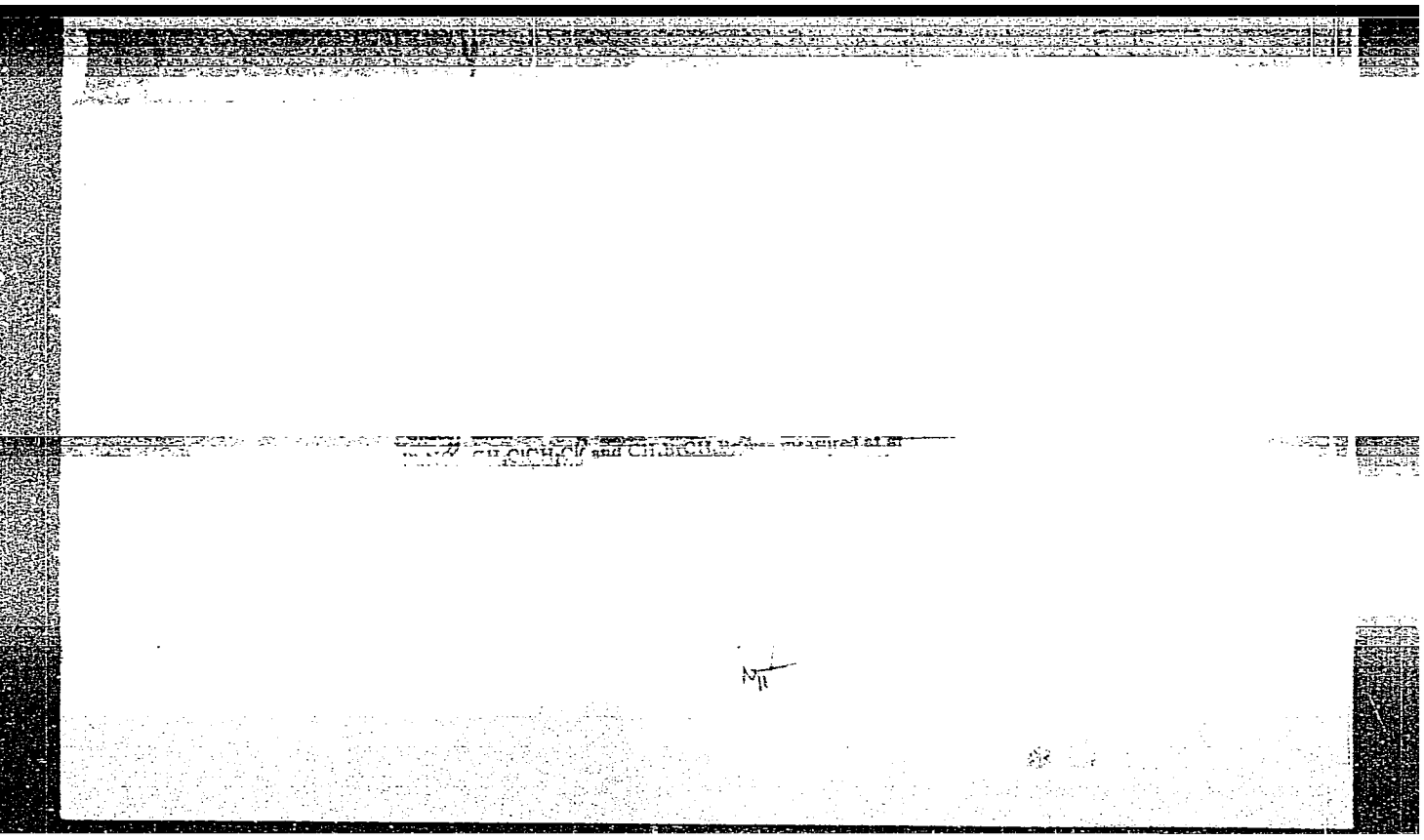
Abstract: [Author's English summary] Author reports a case of a Marfan Syndrome in an infant 7-months old. The osseous circulatory and ophthalmic system were involved. Among other pathological symptoms, craniolacunia was also observed. There are 16 references, of which four (4) are in Polish, five (5) in German, and seven (7) in English.

1/1

CHELKOWSKA, Halina

Uropepsin excretion during prednisone and ACTH therapy of children with rheumatic fever. Pol. tyg. lek. 20 no.38: 1410-1412 20 S '65.

1. Z I Kliniki Pediatrycznej Pomorskiej AM w Szczecinie (Kierownik: prof. dr. med. Julia Starkiewiczowa) i z Centralnego Laboratorium P.S.K. Nr. 1 w Szczecinie (Kierownik: dr. med. Halina Sliwinska).



CHELKOWSKI, A

Distr: 4E2c(j)/4E3d

Dielectric saturation in pure polar liquids and their solutions. A. Chełkowski (Adam Mickiewicz Univ., Poznan, Poland). *J. Chem. Phys.* 28, 1240–50(1958).—Satn. in *o*-nitrotoluene, *m*-nitrotoluene, and *o*-nitroanisole was measured, benzene being used as a solvent. Satn. in the 1st 2 liquids and their solns. depended on the concn., as in the case of $PhNO_2$ (*C.A.* 51, 1674g). In *o*-nitroanisole neg. values of the dielec. permittivity variations were observed at all concns. The dipole moment alone has no essential effect on the satn. effect. Henry Leidheiser, Jr.

5
2 MLY
2

P/518/62/011/001/001/008
D207/D308

AUTHOR: Chełkowski, August

TITLE: Dielectric saturation and rotational isomerism of halogen derivatives of saturated hydrocarbons

SOURCE: Poznańskie Towarzystwo Przyjaciół Nauk. Komisja Matematyczno-Przyrodnicza. Prace. v. 11, no. 1, 1962. Fizyka dielektryków. no. 1, 3 - 33

TEXT: This paper was presented on October 19, 1961 at a meeting of the Komisja Matematyczno-Przyrodnicza PTPN (Mathematical and Scientific Committee, PTPN). The dielectric saturation (defined as $\Delta\varepsilon$, the change of permittivity ε on application of a strong electric field) of some hydrocarbon liquids and their solutions was measured in order to find the relationship of this saturation to rotational isomerism. The liquids were: 1,2-dibromoethane and 1,2-dichloroethane; 1,3-dibromopropane and 1,3-dichloropropane; 1,4-dibromobutane and 1,4-dichlorobutane; 1,5-dibromopentane; 1,6-dibromohexane and 1,6-dichlorohexane; 1,8-dibromooctane; bromoethane; 1,1,2,2-tetrachloroethane; 1,2,3-trichloropropane; 1,2-dichloropropane.
Card 1/3

Dielectric saturation and ...

Carbon tetrachloride and benzene were used as solvents. Before tests the liquids were purified by double distillation and filtering through Al_2O_3. After these treatments their electrical conductivity was $10^{12} - 10^{-13}$ $chm^{-1}.cm^{-1}$. The permittivity was deduced from high-frequency capacitance measured using a two-tube bridge circuit and a galvanometer detector. The apparatus was the same as used earlier for measurements in magnetic fields (A. Piekara and A. Chełkowski, 9th Coll. Ampere, 12, 1960); its capacitance sensitivity was $\Delta C/C = 10^{-8}$. Electric fields up to 10 kV/cm were applied to the liquids and $\Delta\varepsilon/\varepsilon$ values ranged from 10^{-6} to 10^{-4}. It was found that the dielectric saturation of 1,n-dihalogen derivatives of saturated hydrocarbon was different in molecules with (I) even and (II) odd number of carbon atoms in the chain. In case I, $\Delta\varepsilon$ decreased from positive to zero and then to negative values along a series from 1,2-dihalogenethane to 1,8-dihalogenoctane, i. e. as the number of carbon atoms in the chain increased. In case II, $\Delta\varepsilon$ increased as the number of carbon atoms increased from 1,3-dihalogenpropane to 1,5-dihalogenpentane. In the case of the satu-

rated 1,n-dihalogen derivatives and in the case of 1,1,2,2-tetrachloroethane and 1,2-dichloropropane the saturation was clearly related to rotational isomerism. The results were in good agreement with A. Piekara's theory which allows for the dipole-dipole interactions. Acknowledgement is made to Professor Doctor A. Piekara, who is in charge of the Experimental Physics Department, A. Mickiewicz University, Poznań. There are 26 figures and 6 tables.

ASSOCIATION: Katedra Fizyki Doświadczalnej Uniwersytetu im. A. Mickiewicza w Poznaniu (Department of Experimental Physics, A. Mickiewicz University, Poznań)

CHELKOWSKI, A.

Effect of an electric field on the dielectric permittivity of dipole liquids. Acta physica Pol 24 no.2:165-189 Ag '63.

1. Institute of Experimental Physics, A. Mickiewicz University, Poznan.

ZODROW, Karol; STEFANIAK, Ojcumila; CHELKOWSKI, Jerzy; MALINSKA, Emilia

Isolation of corrinoids from soil. Acta microbiol. pol. 11 no.4: 341-347 '62.

1. From the Department of Agricultural Microbiology, Agricultural College in Poznan.
(SOIL MICROBIOLOGY) (VITAMIN B 12)

ZODROW, Karol; STEFANIAK, Ojcumila; CHELKOWSKI, Jerzy; SZCZEPSKA, Katarzyna

Influence of Ca-pantothenate and biotin on the growth and biosynthesis of corrinoids by Propionibacteria. Acta microbiol. pol. 12 no.4:263-266 '63.

1. From the Department of Agricultural Microbiology, College of Agriculture, Poznan.
(PANTOTHENIC ACID) (BIOTIN) (CULTURE MEDIA)
(PROPIONIBACTERIUM)

ZODROW, Karol; CHELKOWSKI, Jerzy; STEFANIAK, Ojcumila; CZARNECKA, Danuta

The effect of different casein hydrolysates on the growth and biosynthesis of corrinoids by Propionibacteria. Acta microbiol. pol. 12 no.4:259-262 '63.

1. From the Department of Agricultural Microbiology, College of Agriculture, Poznan.
(CASEIN) (PROTEIN HYDROLYSATES)
(CULTURE MEDIA) (PROPIONIBACTERIUM)

CHELIEY, S.F.

The SNU-0,5 hay stacker and loader. Biul.tekh.-ekon.inform. no.1:63-65 '62. (MIRA 15:2)

(Hay--Harvesting)

CHELLEY, S.F.

The ZS-60 grain loader. Biul.tekh.-ekon.inform. no.2:60-61 '62. (MIRA 15:3)

(Grain-handling machinery)

CHELLEY, S.F.

The ZhVN-6 mounted windrower. Biul.tekh.-ekon.inform. no.2: 63-64 '62. (MIRA 15:3)
(Harvesting machinery)

CHELLINI, B.S.

KLIMOV, M.N.; CHELLINI, B.S., inzhener; LANDA, Ye.F., inzhener.

New method of joining kersey. Tekst.prom.16 no.11:50-51 N '56.
(MLRA 9:12)

1. Master kombinata "Trekhgornaya manufaktura" imeni Dzherzhinskogo (for Klimov). 2. Zavod "Kauchuk" (for Chellini and Landa).
(Textile printing--Equipment and supplies)

CHELMAKINA, V.P.

Expediency of the use of exchange transfusion of blood in acute poisoning with atropine, related poisons and with reserpine. Probl. gemat. i perel. krovi 9 no.5:27-30 My '64. (MIRA 18:3)

1. Kafedra patologicheskoy fiziologii (zav.- prof. O.S. Glozman) Alma-Atinskogo meditsinskogo instituta.

CHELMICKA-KIZLICH, Ewa; WARECKA, Krystyna

A case of dermatomyositis in a 7-year-old girl. Pediat. Pol. 40 no.10:1117-1121 O '65.

1. Z Kliniki Neurologicznej AM w Warszawie (Kierownik: prof. dr. med. I. Hausmanowa-Petrusewicz).

CHELMICKI, O

"The first generators using hydrogen for cooling in the Polish power industry", p. 169
Vol. 7, no. 4, July/Aug. 1953. Stalinogrod. (Energetyka)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions./Library of Congress, March 1954, Uncl. Vol. 3, No. 3

CHELMICKI, O.

Investments in electric-power plants are a matter of the Ministry of Power. p.6.

(ENERGETYKA. Vol. 11, No. 1, Jan./Feb. 1957. Warszawa, Poland)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAL) LC. Vol. 6, No. 10, October 1957. Uncl.

CHELMICKI, O.

Skawina and Blachownia, the largest electric-power plants of the first Five-Year Plan in Poland. p. 33.

ENERGETYKA. (Ministerstwo Gornictwa i Energetyki oraz Stowarzyszenie Elektrykow Polskich) Bytom, Poland
Vol. 13, no. 2, Feb. 1959.

Monthly list of East European Accessions Index (EEAI), LC, Vol. 8, no. 6, June 1959
uncla.

CHELMIN, Jan

POL. A

Experiments on sorbose. Józef Jeske, Franciszek Kokot, Leonidas Samochowice, Jadwiga Einhorn, and Jan Chelmin (Zakład Farmakol. Expti. Slaskiej Akad. Med., Zabrze-Rokitnica). *Acta Polon. Pharm.* 11, 285-93(1954).—Guinea pigs, 250–400 g. body wt., in which scurvy developed by feeding a special vitamin C (I)-deficient diet, died in spite of the supplementary feeding of 5–20 mg. sorbose (II)/100 g. body wt. II is not a precursor of I in guinea pigs. Men (15) and dogs (20), after administering II in the amt. of 0.25–1.00 g./kg. body wt. (to men orally and to dogs orally and by intramuscular injection, 5–10% II soln.), showed only a slight increase of blood-sugar concn., about 10 and 20 mg.%, resp. However, after administering II by intravenous injection to dogs (with 20% II soln.) the blood-sugar concn. increased rapidly about 100 mg.% and remained at this level for approx. 3 hrs.; only after this period of time first traces of II appeared in urine. The amts. of II not assimilated by men and dogs averaged 11.1 and 19.2% of the II administered, resp. The degree of assimilation of II administered to dogs did not depend on either the manner of supplying II or on the size of the dose used (within the limits of 0.25 and 1.00 g. II/kg. body wt.). The amt. of I excreted in urine and the concn. of blood I were not affected by the administration of II or glucose. II had no effect on blood pressure, respiration, or diuresis as found in dogs and rabbits; II also had no pharmacol. effect on the isolated intestine and matrix of guinea pigs. II was toxic in the amt. of 10 g./kg. body wt. and above; the lethal dose was 30 g. II/kg.

K. Wierbicki

(4)

KOKOT, Franciszek; CHELMIN, Jan.

Role of vitamin B in the insular system. Acta Poloniae pharm. 12 no.4:213-218 1955.

1. Z Zakladu Farmakologii Eksperymentalnej Slaskiej A.M. Zabrze-Rokitnica. Kierownik: doc. dr. J.Jeske.
(VITAMIN B, effects,
on blood sugar)
(BLOOD SUGAR, effect of drugs on,
vitamin B)

KOKOT, Franciszek; ZAJUSZ, Kazimierz; CHELMIN, Jan

Effect of prolonged administration of barbiturates on sugar curve and on histological picture of islands of Langerhans in rats. Pat. polska 7 no.3:241-246 July-Sept 56.

1. Z Zakladu Farmakologii Eksperymentalnej Slaskiej A.M. Zabrze-Rokitnica, Kierownik: doc. dr. J. Jeske, i z Zakladu Histologii i Embriologii Slaskiej A.M. Zabrze-Rofitnica Kierownik: prof. dr. T. Pawlikowski, Zabrze, K. Marksa 19.
(BARBITURATES, effects
on blood sugar & islands of Langerhans in rats (Pol))
(BLOOD SUGAR, effect of drugs on,
barbiturates in rats (Pol))
(ISLANDS OF LANGERHANS, effect of drugs on,
same)

CHELMIN, JAN

Effect of a single infusion of dextran upon renewal of blood-serum proteins in bled dogs. Franciszek Kokot, Józef Jeske, and Jan Chełmin (Zakl. Farm. Wrocław). *Acta Polon. Pharm.* 13, 199–204(1956)(English summary).—The quantity of dextran transfused into thoroughly bled dogs was equal to the vol. of drained blood. The expts. disclosed that dextran does not retard the renewal of the total quantity of blood-serum proteins. The proteins reached the initial level at approx. 120 hrs. after the infusion; although the level of total proteins was the same after 120 hrs., the proportion of α-, β-, and γ-globulins was significantly different. Richard Ehrlich

3

CHELMINOWA, Wiktoria (Bytom, ul. Witczaka 188.)

A case of Waldenstrom macroglobulinemia. Polski tygod. lek. 13 no.28: 1083-1086 14 July 58.

1. Z Oddzialu Chorob Wewnetrznych Szpitala nr 1 w Bytomiu; ordynator: dr med Zygmunt Mlynarski.
(SERUM GLOBULIN,
macroglobulinemia of Waldenstrom, case report (Pol))

Prace Instytutów
Hutniczych
Vol. 10, Nr 1, 1958

Distr: 4E3d

S. Orzechowski and H. Chełmińska

INVESTIGATIONS OF COOLING PROPERTIES OF HARDENING OILS

Summary

Investigations were made of seven types of mineral hardening oils, with regard to establish a rapid and simple method of determining cooling properties of oils, for receiving and control purposes of oils in industrial heat treating workshops. Trials were made with previously established methods of Grossmann and Asimow, Russell's and the calorimetric method, which is a variety of the five-seconds method. Investigations made by the method of Grossmann and Asimow consisted in hardening of various dimensions of rolled test pieces of 35HM steel in oils, the hardness tests of sections of these pieces and computation of hardness diagrams (curves H). The obtained data enabled the determining of the cooling coefficient H. The results obtained in these trials [illegible] correspond with the data given by Grossmann. Results obtained by the method of Grossmann were then examined and interpreted by the method of Russell, and the Russell's coefficient h determined. It was found, that both coefficients (H and h) depend on the diameter of the test piece, and of the relative distance of the considered point from its axis. On the base of results obtained by Russell's method the investigated oils were divided into three groups comprising different cooling properties. As well, the method of Grossmann and Asimow, as the interpretation of results by the method of Russell did not give accurate results, due to the scattering of hardness in test pieces and also a too great simplifications of these methods. The results of trials of cooling properties of oils by the calorimetric method for 5 to 25 seconds, which consists in immersion of a steel or silver ball in oil, which is in calorimeter, were also not wholly satisfactory. A detailed analysis of results of these experiments was made and it was concluded that, in order to work out a simple and easy method for determining the cooling properties of oils, further investigations are necessary

Card 1/1

CHELMINSKA, H.

2

Cooling properties of hardening oils. S. Orzechowski and H. Chelminska. *Prace Inst. Hutnic.* 10, 17-27(1958) (English summary).—Seven mineral hardening oils were used to establish a rapid and simple method for predicting the cooling properties of oils used for hardening. The sp. gr., C residue, Engler viscosity at 50°, flash point, fire point, acid no., and coke content of these oils were, resp.: (A) 0.899, 0.16%, 3.4°, 196°, 213°, 0.11, 0.097%; (B) 0.901, 0.42%, 2.7°, 184°, 205°, 0.28, 0.17%; (C) 0.914, 0.16%, 3.6°, 200°, 225°, 0.054, 0.14%; (D) 0.887, 0.18%, 2.5°, 200°, 223°, 0.15, 0.18%; (E) 0.895, 0.06%, 1.8°, 170°, 188°, 0.03, 0.15%; (F) 0.874, 0.13%, 1.3°, 121°, 139°, 0.056, 0.18%; (G) 0.900, 0.15%, 2.2°, 178°, 202°, 0.12, 0.16%. The heat transfer coeff. was defined by the Grossmann-Asimov method (cf. G., *et al.*, *C.A.* 32, 3736[4]; 37, 1968[9]). Test cylinders with polished surfaces and varying diams. (20, 25, 30, 35, 45, and 60 mm.), but with a const. diam. to length ratio of 1:3, were prepd. from rolled or forged bars of 35 HM Cr-Mo steel contg. C 0.32, Mn 0.68, Cr 0.96, and Mo 0.17%. The exptl. results were highly scattered and are considerably higher than those given by Grossmann. The cooling intensity coeff. *H* was not const. for a given cooling medium. The results were checked by the Russell method (cf. R., *et al.*, *Iron Steel Inst.* (London) *Spec. Rept.* No. 36, 25, 34(1946)) in order to det. the relation between *H* and the ratio *r/b* (*r* = the distance of a given point from the axis, *b* = diam. of specimen) and were calcd. for *r/b* = 0, 0.5, and 0.9. These data showed better correlation, agreed with those of Grossmann within a very narrow range, and enabled the grouping of the oils. Thus, oils A, B, C, and D are rated equally as poor cooling media, E and G are somewhat better for use on specimens of 20 and

JB
1/2

S. [illegible], H. Cholpanova

2

25 mm. in diam. F is a highly effective cooling oil giving highest *H* values under all exptl. conditions. It has been successfully used in hardening vehicle parts and can also be used in workshops for hardening tools and small construction elements. Results of testing by an improved calorimetric method (5-sec. or Gill method, *et al.*, *Tool Steels*, 1944 (*C.A.* **38**, 2621[1]) were also not satisfactory. Cylindrical specimens, 25.4 mm. in diam. and 63.5 mm. long, and a ball, 3 mm. in diam., made of heat-resistant steel contg. 22% Ni and 22% Cr, and a Ag ball were heated to 800° in air and immersed in an H_2O calorimeter of 20° wall temp., and 30° initial oil temp. for 5–25 sec. The results obtained were scattered, which was probably due to a thin layer of cinders deposited on the steel through oxidation. With Ag specimens the scatter of the results starts at >15 or 20 sec. Exptl. conditions excluded the effect of inaccurate detn. of starting time, of the course of the 2nd cooling phase and of the flashing of the oil after immersion of the test specimen. It is suggested to refine the Gill method, to measure the time required for removal of half of the heat of the ball, and to discard the other two methods following a review and discussion of their characteristics. A method for calcg. *H* values is given. 23 references. Mordecai Medwied

S/138/62/000/002/006/009
A051/A126

AUTHORS: Lepetov, V.A.; Chelmodeyev, A.D.

TITLE: Determination of the optimum time of vulcanization by measuring the static compression modulus of rubber

PERIODICAL: Kauchuk i rezina, no. 2, 1962, 34 - 36

TEXT: The compression modulus of rubber was used to calculate the optimum vulcanization time, since this index is found to depend on the degree of vulcanization to the greatest extent. The following determinations were made: the relative and residual elongation, expansion moduli [ГОСТ 270-53 (GOST 270--53)], tensile strength (GOST 262-53), swelling (GOST 421-41), bound sulfur (from the unbound residual), hardness according to ТМ-2 (TM-2) (GOST 263-53) of rubber. Mixtures of NR, СКС-30А (SKS-30A), СКН-26 (SKN-26) and nairite, were used to determine the optimum vulcanization time. The ДМ-2 (DM-2) "defometer" was used to determine the conditional-equilibrium load in static compression of the sample by 20%, applying only the mechanical part of the instrument. The conditional-equilibrium static compression modulus E was determined according to the formula:

$$E = \frac{P_{stat.} \cdot h_1}{S_0 (h_0 - h_1)} \ kg/cm^2, \qquad (1)$$

Card 1/2

where P_{stat} is the load of the static equilibrium state in kg, S_o - the initial cross-section of the sample in cm^2, h_o - the initial height of the sample in cm, h_1 - the height of the sample under load at the time of reaching the static conditional-equilibrium state in cm. The parameters of (1) are found experimentally. The variation coefficient was determined according to the formula:

$$V = \frac{\pm \sigma}{\bar{x}} \cdot 100\ \%, \qquad (2)$$

where $\bar{x}$ is the arithmetic mean, σ - the quadratic mean deviation equaling:

$$\sigma = \pm \sqrt{\frac{\Sigma (x_i - \bar{x})^2}{n - 1}},$$

where $\bar{x}_1$ is the result of the test, n - general number of tests. Obtained data showed that the suggested method for determining the optimum vulcanization method results in a lesser scattering of the indices. The method is said to be applicable to the determination of the optimum vulcanization time of all the investigated rubbers. A saving of rubber (up to 64%) is accomplished, consumption of energy and work of the technician is reduced. There are 2 tables, 1 figure and 3 references: 2 Soviet-bloc and 1 non-Soviet-bloc.

ASSOCIATION: Moskovskiy institut tonkoy khimicheskoy tekhnologii im. M.V. Lomonosov (Moscow Institute of Fine Chemical Technology im. M.V. Lomonosov)

BOGAYEVSKIY, A.P.; ZHEREBKOV, S.K.; GROZHAN, Ye.M.; CHELMODEYEV, A.D.

Investigating the chemical stability of some natural rubbers and rubber goods produced on their base. Kauch.i rez. 21 no.12:11-14 D '62. (MIRA 16:1)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut resinovoy promyshlennosti.
(Rubber—Testing)

BOGAYEVSKIY, A.P.; ZHEREBKOV, S.K.; GROZHAN, Ye.M.; POLYAKOVA, L.M.; CHEIMODEYEV, A.D.

Investigating the chemical stability of the SKI-3 isoprene rubber and of the rubber and ebonite based on it. Kauch. i rez. 23 no.1:3-7 Ja '64. (MIRA 17:2)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut rezinovoy promyshlennosti.

Chelmokayeva S. S.

15-57-2-1278

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Geologiya, 1957, Nr 2, p 11 (USSR)

AUTHORS: Semikhatova, Ye. N., Lazareva, Ye. P., Chelmokayeva, S. S.

TITLE: New Data on the Stratigraphy of the Lower Tertiary Deposits in the Stalingrad Volga District (Novyye dannyye k stratigrafii nizhnetretichnykh otlozheniy Stalingradskogo Povolzh'ya)

PERIODICAL: Uch. zap. Rostovsk.-na-Donu un-ta, 1954, Vol 23, Nr 5, pp 93-97

ABSTRACT: Bibliographic entry

Card 1/1

POLAND

CHELMONSKA, Bronislawa, GALUSZKA, Halina, and LISIECKI, Jerzy, Chair of General Animal Breeding (Katedra Ogolnej Hodowli Zwierzat), WSR [Wyzsza Szkola Rolnicza, Higher School of Agriculture] in Wroclaw and the Chair of High Tensions (Katedra Wysokich Napiec) of the Polytechnical Institute (Politechnika) in Wroclaw.

"Electroejaculation in Drakes."

Warsaw-Lublin, Medycyna Weterynaryjna, Vol 18, No 12, Dec 62, pp 712-714.

Abstract: [Authors' English summary modified] Materials, procedure, and results are given for a study of electroejaculation in drakes. The concentration of spermatozoa and the quantity of semen collected were higher with electroejaculation than with hand massage. There are seven references, of which one is Italian and six are English.

1/1

CHELMONSKI, B.

Producers' information service and the consumers' needs. p. 23. (TECHNIKA MOTORYZACYJNA. Vol. 4, No. 1, Jan 1954, Warszawa, Poland)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, (EEAL), LC, Vol. 3, No. 12, Dec. 1954, Uncl.

CHELMONSKI, J.

"Soviet telecommunication in the service of communism." p. 365.
(PRZEGLAD TELEKOMUNIKACYJNY. Vol. 27, No. 12, Dec. 1954. Warszawa, Poland)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions. (EEAL). LC. Vol. 4, No. 4, April 1955. Uncl.

CHEIMONSKI, Jozef, mgr inz.

Graphic-analytical method of determining the influence of element losses on the effective attenuation in transmission bands of low-pass and band-pass filters. Prace Inst teletechn 5 no.3:3-38 '61.

1. Biuro Konstrukcyjne Panstwowych Zakladow Teletransmisyjnych, Warszawa.

CHELMOWSKI, K.

Polish Technical Abst.
No. 4, 1953
Transport

2486 629.113—2 : 653.53

Chelmowski K. Planning the Supply of Spares.

„Planowanie zaopatrzenia części zamiennych". Motoryzacja, No. 2, 1953, pp. 49—52.

Factors which create difficulties in planning the supply of spares for repairing motor vehicles. Standards for wear, standards for stocks and production plans as basic elements of supply planning. The role of accidental wear in vehicle parts; contingence of the rate of wear on the vehicle operation stage. The author suggests that a balancing stock of spares be carried, in addition to the minimum stock limit.

DUMITRACHE, Gheorghe, ing.; CHELMU, Mihai, ing.

Mechanisms for adjustment of cylinders in the housings of sheet billet rolling mills. Metalurgia si constr mas 15 no.3:226-227 Mr '63.

CHELMU, SILVIA

(27)

Bucharest, Igiena, Vol XI, No 1, Jan-Feb 1962 (60)

1. "Occupational Cancer of the Integuments Caused by Tar, Bitumen and Its Derivatives," Prof P. MANU; pp 1-11.
2. "Pollution of the Atmosphere in the Vicinity of an Electrical Thermopower Station," M. ZAMPIRESCU, El. ZVINCA-SELEOEAN, Dr M. BARBEA, Dr Tr. SAVEANU, I. ENESCU, E. MIIOIU and St. DIACONESCU; pp 13-17.
3. "Notes on the Supply of Drinking Water in Rural Areas by Means of Small Central Supply Units (Microcentral Units)," Dr T. STOPLER and Dr Emilia GRAMATOPOL; pp 19-25.
4. "Experimental Investigations on the Toxicity of Certain Chemical Substances Used in the Manufacture of Organic Glass (Plexiglass)," Dr Silvia GABOR, Dr C. RAUCHER, Mina LEOCA and Rodica GELERU. Work performed at the RPR Institute of Hygiene and Public Health (Institutul de Igiena si Sanatate Publica RPR), Cluj Branch (Filiala Cluj); pp 27-30.
5. "Investigations Concerning Influences of Ionizing Radiations on the Nutritive Value of Proteins and Lipids in Canned Pork," Dr A. SPORN, Dr H. RACOVEANU, Dr Luigina GHELERTER-CALINESCU. Work performed at the RPR Institute of Hygiene and Public Health (Institutul de Igiena si Sanatate Publica RPR), Bucharest; pp 31-39.
6. "New Aspects Upholding the Use of Clostridium welchii bacterium as Sanitary Indicator for Food Products," Dr Corneliu IENISTEA; pp 41-48.
7. "The Use of Plant Tests in Food Toxicology," Elena ZVINCA-SELEOEAN, Dr A. SPORN and Silvia CHELMU, RPR Institute of Hygiene and Public Health (Institutul de Igiena si Sanatate Publica RPR), Bucharest; pp 49-53.
8. "A Few Observations on Tube Collimetry," Dr M. ZARMA and Dr Radu-Mihai IMMER; pp 55-60.
9. "Radioactive Pollution of Natural Water Reservoirs," Dr Gh. ZAMPIR; pp 61-65.

— 1/2 —

CHELMU, S.

MINCU, P. IONESCU - continued RUMANIA

MD

Bucharest, Igiena, Revista de Igiena si Sanatate Publica A Uniunii Societatilor de Stiinte Medicale din Republica Populara Romina, No 4, July-August 62, pp 331-320.

"Research on the Pollution of Air with Microorganisms and Dust in Hospitals."

CHELMU, Silvia, Biologist.

2 of 2

ACC NR: AM6004820 (A) Monograph UR/

Shadur, Leonid Abramovich (Doctor of Technical Sciences; Professor); Chelnikov, Ivan Ivanovich (Doctor of Technical Sciences; Professor); Nikol'skiy, Lev Nikolayevich (Doctor of Technical Sciences; Professor), Nikol'skiy, YEvgeniy Nikolayevich (Doctor of Technical Sciences; Professor); Proskurnev, Petr Grigor'yevich (Candidate of Technical Sciences, Docent); Kazanskiy, Georgiy Alekseyevich (Candidate of Technical Sciences); Devyatkov, Vladimir Fedorovich (Candidate of Technical Sciences)

Railroad cars; construction, theory, and design (Vagony; konstruktsiya, teoriya i raschet) Moscow, Izd-vo "Transport", 1965. 439 p. illus., biblio. 8,000 copies printed. Textbook for railroad transportation institutes.

TOPIC TAGS: railway equipment, railway rolling stock, railway transportation, railway vehicle data

PURPOSE AND COVERAGE: The book deals with the construction, strength calculations, dynamics, choice of technical-economic parameters, and sizes of railroad cars. It is intended for courses on "Railroad Cars" (construction, theory, calculation) for those specializing in "Railroad Car Construction and Railroad Car Management" of higher technical institutes for railway transport. It is designed to be a basic course for further specialization is special-purpose cars such as refrigerator cars, electric equipment of railroad cars, technology of construction and repair of railroad cars, and other specialties. It is designed for students who have some elementary information on car construction and car strength.

UDC: 625/23/.24

Card 1/2

ACC NR: AM6004820

TABLE OF CONTENTS [abridged]:

SUB CODE: 13/ SUBM DATE: 21Jul65/ ORIG REF: 218/ OTH REF: 010

Card 2/2

CHELNOKOV, A.A., inshener.

Raise the technical level of the construction of peat enterprises and introduce plowing for the preparation of new fields. Torf.prom.33 no.4:22-24 '56. (MLRA 9:9)

1.Stroyupravleniye Belaya Vaka.
(Peat industry)

CHELNOKOV, A. A.

Ramp loading of ballast by bulldozers. Torf. prom. 34 no.3: 39 '57. (MLRA 10:5)

1. Stroyupravleniye Belaya Baka.
(Loading and unloading) (Ballast)

CHELNOKOV, A.F., Cand Tech Sci -- (diss) "Analysis of causes of wear of certain parts of aircraft engines and methods of increasing their wear resistance." Kiev, 195- 14 pp with ills. (Kiev Inst of Civil Air Fleet). 200 copies (KL,38-59, 118)

53

CHELNOKOV, A., podpolkovnik

A nomogram for determining the length of day and light time of the day. Voen. vest. 43 no.12:105-107 D '63. (MIRA 17:2)

15(2); 18(1, 2, 3); 25(2) PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION SOV/3406

Chelnokov, Andrey Filippovich

Povysheniye iznosoustoychivosti detaley mashin (Increasing the Wear Resistance of Machine Parts) Kiyev, Gostekhizdat USSR, 1959. 27 p. 1,500 copies printed.

Ed.: L. Raytburd; Tech. Ed.: K. Gusarov.

PURPOSE: This booklet is intended for scientific and for engineering and technical personnel connected with the production, repair, and operation of machines.

COVERAGE: This booklet describes the effects of the graphite content on the wear of graphitized metallic-ceramic materials and the effect of chemical and heat treatment of steel on its resistance to seizing. The operating conditions which ensure a high resistance to wear of rubbing surfaces of parts made from the materials investigated are defined. The booklet contains the results of investigations of the effect of specific technological factors on wear due to heat and wear due to seizing of the first kind in sealing components of aircraft engines. Practical recommendations are included for increasing the wear resistance not only of aircraft engine parts, but also of other machines. There are 13 references; 12 Soviet and 1 English.

Card 1/2

TABLE OF CONTENTS:

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

AC/lsb
4-8-60

CHELNOKOV, A. M.

"Organization and Planning in USSR Shipbuilding Enterprises," State Publ. House for Shipbuilding Lit., Leningrad, 1953

Translation No.593, 18 Sep 56

CHELNOKOV, A.M.

3649. CHELNOKOV, A.M. Organizatsiya i planirovaniye sudostroitel'nogo predpriyatiya. Posobiye po Kursovomu proyektirovaniyu. L. 1954. 188s. s. gral; 81. ill. 20sm. (Leningr. Koraclestroit. in-t) 200ekz. Bespl.-(54-57713) 629.12.002:658.5

SO: Knishnaya Letopis', Vol. 3, 1955

CHEINOKOV, A. M.

Organizacja i planowanie pracy stoczni (Organization and planning of a ship building enterprise) Warszawa, Wydawnictwa Komunikacyjne, 1955.
412 p. illus., diagrs., tables.
Bibliographical footnotes.
Translated from the Russian: Organizatsiya i planirovaniye sudostroitel'nogo predpriyatiya.

CHELNOKOV, A.M., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk.

Simplification of planning within the industry. Sudostroenie 22 no.2:19-22 F '56. (MLRA 9:7)
(Shipbuilding) (Industrial management)

CHELNOKOV, A.M. kand. tekhn. nauk.

Economic indices in shipbuilding. Sudostroenie 22 [i.e.23] no.10:37-40 O '57. (MIRA 11:2)
(Shipbuilding--Costs)

CHELNOKOV, A.M., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk.

Consolidated work norms for shipbuilding operations. Sudostroenie 23 no.5:43-48 My '57. (MIRA 10:6)
(Shipbuilding) (Wages)

CHELNOKOV, Aleksey Mikhaylovich; SAGARDA, A.A., dotsent, kand.tekhn. nauk, retsenzent; SATANOVSKIY, Ya.S., inzh., retsenzent; KRASNIKOV, K.P., nauchnyy red.; KUSKOVA, A.I., red.; TSAL, R.K., tekhn.red.

[Organizing and planning a shipbuilding enterprise] Organizatsiia i planirovanie sudostroitel'nogo predpriiatiia. Leningrad, Gos.soiuznoe izd-vo sudostroit.promyshl., 1959. 430 p. (MIRA 12:10)

(Shipbuilding)